BOOTH'S THEATER. - 1:30: Benefit. 8: "The Gladiator. PARK THEATER.—" One Boarding House."

BAS FRANCISCO MIN-THEILS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" The Danicheft."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—" My Awful Dad."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Day and Evening: Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MYSIC — Lecture. MSTY E. Calboun.
CHICKERING HALL.—3: Organ Exhibition.
CHORGE OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.—Old Folks' Concert.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—2 and 8: P. T. Barnum's Show.
HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—2 and 8: Magical and
Musical Performance.

XEW-YORK AQUALITY.—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL.—"The Creation."

#### Inder to Aopertisemenis.

AMDREMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.

BOARD AND ROOM—3d Page—3d column.

BUSINESS CRANCES—7th Page—6th column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DRY GOODS—3d Page—3d and 4th columns.

FINANCIA—7th Page—6th column. DRY GOODS-3d Page-3d and 4th columns.
FIRANCIA:-7th Page-6th column.
FIRE ARTS-3d Page-6th column.
FIRE ARTS-3d Page-6th column.
HOTELS-3d Page-3d column.
HOTELS-3d Page-3d column.
HOTELS-3d Page-3d column.
LEC CREAM-3d Page-2d column.
INFIRECTION-6th Page-2d column.
INFIRECTION-6th Page-2d column.
LEGAL NOTICES-6th Page-2d column.
MACHINERY-7th Page-6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS-6th Page-6th column; 8th Page-6th column.

column.

MISICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATION—6th Page—1st column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—6th Page—3d column;

READEXINE—6th Page—3d column; COUNTRY—6th Page—3d and 4th columns; AUCTION SALES—6th Page—4th BALKS BY AUCTION 3d Page-2d column.

BALKS BY AUCHON-3d Page-2d column.
BPECIAL NOTICES 5th Page-6th column.
BIETATIONS WASTED MALKS-3d Page-3d and 4th column; FEMALES-3d Page-4th, 5th, and 6th column.
BIEAMERS, OCKAN-6th Page-5th column.
BIEAMERS, OCKAN-6th Page-3th column.
BIEAMERS, OCKAN-6th Page-3th column.
JEACHERS 6th Page-2d column.
TO LET-CITY PAGE-TY-6th Page-4th column; BROOK-LYN-6th Page-4th column; COUNTEX-6th Page-4th and 5th columns; APARTMENTS AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS-6th Page-4th column.
TO MEMORIT MAY CONCERN-3d Page-2d column.

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-3d Page-2d column. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877.

\* THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, has arrived at Rutschuk. \_\_\_\_ It is supposed the Turks will occupy Kalafat. \_\_\_\_ The Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company has failed.

Domestic.—The compromise proposition has been rejected by the Packard men at New-Orleans, The Russian Grand Dukes were presented to the President yesterday ; the President returned the call during the day. \_\_\_\_ Mr. Sherman expects to bring around specie payments by 1879 if Congres sdoes not interiere. == Three hundred clerks were dis- information, was impeachment enough to make charged from the Treasury yesterday. === The an immediate investigation necessary. But the Senate Committee to investigate the Tweed charges against Senator Woodin has organized and sent out to the State of Ohio. It was loud enough in subpenas. = Further testimony was taken by the Coroner in regard to the St. Louis fire.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The bogus confersion of Tweed was so generally discredited that the exmanufacturers were burned out in East Twenty secord-st., the loss being about \$100,000. == John B. Young fell from a third-story window and was impaled upon an iron gas fixture. = The National Temperance Society protested against further facilities for the liquor trade. === A Harlem contractor was severely beaten by strikers. The lack of harmony in Dr. Ludlow's church was shown by many resignations and some sharp language. = Seventy-five paintings of the Claghorn collection brought \$32,500. —— Gold, 10656, 10678, 10634. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93710 cents. Stocks active and higher, except for the coal shares, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations point to threatening, rainy weather for the greater part of the day. Thermometer, 44°, 47°, 42°

money went to. He gave but nobody took any. Even ex-Senator Winslow "deniges" of it.

Mr. Packard's Legislature is now "standing "firm" and "hurling back." In a week it will be nosing around the Nicholls State House for a chance at the mileage fund.

One or two more of Mr. Spinola's speeches will be all that is necessary to arouse some sympathy for Mr. Woodin. Mr. Spinola is a volcano of vulgar abuse, and is in constant eruption.

Secretary Sherman declares that, if Congress will leave him alone, he will bring about specie payments by the first of January, 1879. This would seem to be a good opportunity for Congress to keep its hands off.

In Chicago they compel members-elect of the Common Council to show their pardons for criminal offenses before taking their seats. This secures a good class of men as members, and makes it impossible that the body should ever be called upon to meet in jail.

The new system of police supervision, by which roundsmen in citizens' clothes spy out the policeman's doings in the early morning, seems to work well. The first day brings in more than a score of delinquents. It is a the Democratic figures are correct the parish system that will tend to brace up the force.

The failure of a Liverpool steamship line trading with Galveston will depress the hopes of direct trade which are entertained in the South. In time, however, we may expect to find Texas affording traffic for several lines, sailing under the national flag. The meat and cattle traffic alone promise to attain great proportions.

The committee to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin is not likely to get down by the Electoral Commission. much valuable information until Mr. Fairchild comes to a decision about 'Tweed's confession. All the persons said to be named in the confession as having received money will, of course, meet the charge with a flat denial. Tweed, whom the committee are coming to New-York to visit, will hardly consent to give his testimony when it only to the restrictions of the Constitution, is already in the hands of the Attorney-General for his acceptance or refusal. When we get the confession we shall know what the charge against Mr. Woodin is, if there is any, and then we shall get at the subject matter of the controversy. Until then the Woodin investigation may be interesting, but it will hardly be important.

Among the interesting papers read at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences there is one by Prof. Ferrel which really seems to throw light upon the vexed subject of the weather. He and Prof. Elias Loomis have long been working in concert, though not confointly, on this subject. Prof. Loomis attacks | turnoil for so many years is the assumption | now pending in which the conservative South- has been successful even where the insensibility to

the problem by comparison of data and statistics. Prof. Ferrel seizes it with the pincers of mathematics, and threatens to tear the heart out of the secret. The evidence now obtained serves to explain the general movement of the majority of our great storms, and also several of their marked characteristics. There is a prospect of knowing why as well as how the cyclones travel. But as yet science is not prepared to explain all their individual tricks and idiosyncrasies, such as stopping for two or three days in one place, or going three or four hundred miles out of the beaten track. The weather is likely to be uncertain at times for several years to come.

There is some question about the identity of the next Speaker of the House, but little about his politics. A letter from our Washington correspondent on another page leaves iittle doubt upon this point. Indeed the gossip with which the papers have been filled of late with respect to the feasibility of electing a Republican Speaker by the aid of Southern Democratic votes, has covered more ground than the facts justified. Men who would not hesitate to vote against a party candidate for an executive office, whom they conceived to be unworthy, would shrink from voting against a party candidate for a place so peculiarly representative, in a party sense, and so necessary to their party, as the Speakership of the House; and men, who would not hesitate even to do this, would be very slow to go directly over to the enemy. That there will be Southern Democratic votes cast for the measures of the Administration goes without saying. Every consideration of self-interest will draw them to that side. But that any number of Democrats will, on a distinct party issue, not only abandon their own candidate but support his opponent, would be in such flat contradiction of all Democratic traditions, that the thing must be seen before it can be believed. Gen. Gartield's on the door, and there is ample consolation in that reflection.

Mr. William Smyth, late Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, makes an-explanation in another column of the letter recently published, in which he asked the President of the Continental Life for data to "head off" a demand for an investigation. It cannot be said that the explanation is satisfactory. The letter which he received from the Ohio Superintendent, and which inspired the letter referred to, showed that in that State there was a widespread suspicion of the company; agencies and policy-holders were "even clamoring for an ex-"amination." And yet Mr. Smyth says that at this time the Continental Life was not 'an impeached company." Surely such a statement from the Insurance Superintendent of a great State, coupled with a request for clamor affecting the company was not confined New-York for Mr. Smyth to have heard it, in spite of the sworn statement of the company's officers made six months before, which he seems to have considered conclusive, and so loud in California that the Insurance Department of that State, about this time, devoted several pages of its annual report to this company alone. It is absurd, therefore, to say that to examine the company would have been to impuga the integrity of the office : "at a time when they stood as high and as fair as the officers of any other life company "in the State." The letter which Mr. Smyth received proved that they could not have stood so high, and the letter which Mr. Smyth wrote proves that he did not do his duty in the

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Although the Packard Legislature has rejected the proposals for reorganization, we presume that the reorganization can be effected It is a great mystery where Mr. Tweed's nevertheless. Neither of the grave and reverend legislative bodies which bless the City of New-Orleans at present has shown any undignified eagerness to compromise. The followers of Mr. Nicholls have stood obstinately upon their rights, and the lean and hungry followers of Packard have clamored as positively for recognition as if they constituted a real government. For all that it is probable that when the purposes of the President are made clear beyond all possible question and the order for the removal of the troops has actually been given, the besieged members of the Republican Legis ture will shortly, to borrow the language of a late distinguished statesman, emerge and coalesce. Eight dollars a day and mileage cannot always be had for the asking. Then with a single Legislature, accepted by the representatives of both parties, the rest of the controversy will be quietly composed without Federal interference. Louisiana herself will determine which is her Governor. There will no doubt be a great deal of dissatisfaction among a certain class of honest but too excitable Republicans at a settlement which overthrows the conclusions of the Returning Board, and holds that white its action was valid in canvassing the vote for President it was not valid in canvassing the vote for members of the Legislature. To this objection there are several good answers, the first of which is that if returns, after the exclusion of the bulldozed parishes, gave the State to Hayes by 800 majority and still left a Conservative majority in the Legislature, so that an adjustment which goes back to those returns does not by any means impair Gov. Hayes's title to the Presidency. But it is not necessary at present to the plan of settlement which the Commission has favored, and the general policy of the Administration toward the Southern States, are in exact harmony with the principle laid

That principle would have been admitted by them to sacrifice the most cherished dogma of their party. The decision of the Electoral Commission was a recognition of the supreme right and to judge of the validity of its own elections. And it is the same principle which President Hayes now applies to the settlement of the Southern difficulty. He holds that it is not his business to decide who is the Governor of Louisiana, nor does he attempt to revise the action of the Returning Board and superintend the construction of the Legislature. His Commission of volunteers is at New-Orleans for the purpose of offering ad- All they had to do was to filibuster and delay vice, not of dictating an accommodation. The President purposes merely to stand out of the way and let the people of Louisiana decide for | The Southern Democrats respectfully declined themselves who is their Governor. The funda- the partnership, and the result was-no chest-

that the Federal Executive is a sort of superior Returning Board to which in the last instance all contested elections may be referred. The cure for this evil is simply to bid the people of each State govern themselves.

THE FIELD OF WAR. The formal declaration of war by Russia cannot be expected before Monday next, and may be delayed a few days longer. The Czar is announced to leave St. Petersburg to-day for Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, where a Russian army, variously reported at from 240,000 to 300,000 men, has been massed and organized for two or three months past. The declaration will probably immediately follow the Imperial review of this army and the departure of the Russian Embassy from Constantinople. Nothing would be gained by hastening it, for the final preparations for movement on both sides, although energetically pushed forward, require at least a fortnight more before the beginning of active warfare. We have many details of the energy with which Turkey is bracing herself to meet the conflict; and we may be sure that Russia-of whose doings we know lessis not behindhand.

Omitting, for the present, the consideration of that separate field of war in Asiatic Turkey, which may in the end determine the issue of the struggle, let us take a glance at the territory which is to be the scene of the first fierce collision between the two Powers. Those who recall the relative position of the latter at the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1853 will be struck by the resemblances of the present situation. In fact, only two forms of attack are possible to Russia in moving against European Turkey. The approach of Austrian territory and the Carpathian Mountains to within 150 miles of the Black Sea leaves her no other line of march than across the lowlands of Roumania. Her alternative, which could only be carried out in conjunction with the former movement, is to transdefeat, however, will only put him in command port a strong force to the eastern coast and effect a lodgment in the rear of the Turkish line of fortresses.

The natural advantages of the field are strongly in favor of Turkey. From the Iron Gates to the Black Sea, the northern or Wallachian shore of the Danube is low and generally marshy, while the southern or Bulgarian shore rises directly in bold hills, offering every chance of defense. The most important points, such as Tultscha, Silistria, Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Widdin, are strongly fortified, and they firmly held back the Russian advance during the Winter and Spring of 1854. At Giargevo, Oltenitza, and Kalafat the Russians were defeated, and Silistria bravely withstood their siege. It is probable that without the Anglo-French alliance Turkey would have been accessful in that war. But the conditions of the two combatants have changed since that time, and we must not suppose that the opening war will repeat, in any form, the features of the earlier struggle. Although there is but one railroad crossing the Prath (from Kischeneff to Jassy), the lines from Bucharest reach the Danube at three points, and furnish a basis of supply far superior to that which the Turks possess. Moreover, the alliance of Roumania practically extends Russian territory to the Danube, and adds

materially to the power of attack. The fear that Turkey will immediately occupy Kalafat, and probably other points on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, is undoubtedly well founded. She will not-because she need not-scruple to take an offensive step before the declaration of war; and in this life-anddeath struggle she must be swift to strengthen her main line of defense in every possible way. We cannot but admire the energy with which she follows her defiance; but no nation knows the measure of her present strength so well as Russia, and the means of the latter must be competent to meet it. The war may be brief, but it will be very bloody.

# A LITTLE MATTER OF CHESTNUTS.

selves day after day as the world goes round. There are always burgry monkeys, almost always chestnuts somewhere in hot ashes, and not seldom confiding cats sitting purring by the fire, easily persuaded by the monkey's winning ways to have their paws devoted to what seems a useful purpose. Our friends of the Northern Democracy have never failed to profit by the example of the monkey in the fable. Our other friends of the Southern wing of the party, however, do not seem until quite recently to have learned that the part of the cat in chestnut hunting is neither profitable nor pleasant. The Northern Democracy has gathered in its roasted chestnuts for a great many years by means of the paw of the Southern wing of the party. It has been very well provided for, is quite fat and sleek, and in excellent spirits. The Democracy of the South is not so well conditioned. It is gaunt with hunger and sadly singed all over with the part it has taken in hunting chestnuts and the efforts made to procure sustenance for its cheerful companion.

It was a very plain case of chestnuts sixteen years ago, when the Northern Democrats encouraged their Southern associates to go out of the Union and engage in the war of the rebellion. The South listened to the assurances of the leaders of the party at the North that they would aid them in their enterprise, and make it impossible for the Federal Government to maintain itself; and believed them. The cunning monkey did not venture his own paws into the ashes, but calmly waited for the chestnuts. The cat's paw went in and came out singed and burned. The monkey was sympathetic: he condoled with the cat, and exenter into a discussion of these figures, since pressed great astonishment that the ashes had any heat in them. But he kept his own baws out, and encouraged the cat to believe that in a short time there would be more and better chestnuts roasting, and that they could be, as the dentists say, "extracted without pain." And so they have kept it up ever since, using the Democracy as a triumph of State rights if the South as a cat's-paw whenever there the necessities of their candidate had not driven seemed to be an opportunity to pull surreptitions chestnuts. The South has fared very badly in all this business, has been blistered and singed and burned at every attempt, withof a State to vote in its own way, subject out ever getting a solitary chestnut. The Northern Democracy meantime, if it has not got all the chestauts it hoped for, has at least come out with unsinged paws and no smell of

fire about its person. There was a sudden interruption of the cat'spaw business during the last session of Congress when the Southern Democrats were invited to allow the use of their paws just once more for some uncommonly fine chestnuts that lay temptingly exposed in the ashes. and threaten; merely break faith, repudiate their own work, and stop the electoral count. mental wrong which has kept the South in nuts. There's another matter of chestnuts

ern Democrats are invited to once more put their fingers in the fire. It relates to the organization of the next House of Representatives. Cats'-paws are wanted to pull the official chestnuts for the Northern Democracy, and the South is expected to furnish them. There's a frightful rumor abroad that several Southern members of Congress are thinking seriously of supporting an Administration that has, at the risk of alienating some of its own friends, initiated the policy of kindness, confidence, and good will which has been the engrossing desire of the South. This behavior of the party playing the cat is very irritating to the party playing the monkey, and something quite like bad language is beginning to be indulged in about it. It is the old, old story. The monkey still hankers for roasted chestnuts, and sees no way to get them except by using a cat's-paw, and the only question is whether the South is content with the experience it has already had, and convinced at last that the cat's-paw business, however much it may amuse the monkey, is never profitable for the cat.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

The pressing need, in New-York at least, to which the friends of sobriety should give their attention, is the regulation and the diminution, so far as may be found possible, of the tippling shops. There are those who think that the sale of strong drink should be put entirely under the ban of the law, and this opinion is held by many who think that all persons should abstain from its use. But, as Dr. Howard Crosby says in his letter which we print this morning, there are many respectable persons who do not believe that it is wrong to drink spirits, wine, or beer. Of course they do not believe that it is wrong to sell them. But this does not prevent them from admitting that it is highly undesirable to have a gin-mill in full blast upon every corner. The whole subject has again come before the Assembly, and there seems an opportunity of revising the statutes relating to the sale, and possibly of limiting legally the retail trade to the licensed public

No harm can come of keeping distinctly in view the two branches of temperance work which the present exigency has created. The moral sussion and the lecturing and the pledging of men may go on as before. But this need not stay the hands of those who propose to devote themselves to a diminution in number of the low, dirty, mischief-making spirit-shops which are a disgrace to the city and a diabolical feature of certain whiskycursed neighborhoods. It is absurd, and we must say just a little fanatical, to hold that because a man sometimes temperately partakes of wine or spirits or beer, he cannot consistently labor to suppress those dens in which adulterated liquors are sold at a cheap rate to all comers, drunk or sober, of good character or bad. We do not know that a complete return to the statute of 1857 can be reasonably expected, but we do know that now is the time for a better regulation of the traffic, and perhaps for the more effectual suppression of Sunday sales.

AN AWFUL DAD. Mr. George Vreeland died in 1874, at the age of 86 years. He was a tine, lively, love-making Lothario, and when he was 76 years old went a-wooing Mrs. Mary A. Harrison, a school-mistress of Greenville, N. J., who was then comparatively tender, being only 31. This was in 1863, and Mrs. Mary said that she would have him. But saying so was one thing, and getting him was another. It was a habit of this venerable Vreeland to request his amorata to postpone the lighting of the nuptial torch. His children naturally did not like these second nuptials. Then he gave Mrs. Mary \$1,000 and "a new set of teeth, say-"ing that she would need them before she "got married "-an opinion which, considering the time she has waited, we regard as a perfeetly sound one. But this New-Jersey Anacreon, after all, went off and lived with another woman in this city. Then he came back The monkey and the cat and the roasting sweetly exclaiming: "Sis, here comes your restmus never grow old. They repeat them- "prodigal"-the old humbug! Then Mrs. Mary, inducing her rival "to go to California, again asked her George to step up to the altar. We need not say that he did nothing of the kind, only making the theological observation that "the matter rested between him and his God!" Then she brought her action for breach of promise. Then George died, aged LXXXVI Wheremon Mrs. Mary sues the executors of the departed upon bonds which she says be gave her for \$60,000, the signature to which is denounced as a forgery; and a pretty,

sweet, pleasant, poetical piece of business it We have read hundreds of reports of breach of promise trials, some of them unspeakably funny, but this is the first one we have ever seen with a set of false teeth in it. It must be allowed that it gives the affair a somewhat osteological, not to say ghastly, favor, and a little too forcibly reminds us of Holbein's Dance of Death. A full upper and lower set, with patent springs and all the modern improvements, may be a beautiful pledge of love, but it isn't common. There are ladies who might possibly resent such an offering; but they are not ladies who would be likely to bring an action for breach of contract of marriage. Those who indulge in that kind of unpleasant litigation are of a sort-to take all they can get-rings, watches, bouquets, dresses, and-teeth!

We question whether there could be a better illustration of the essential coarseness of actions for breach of promise than this Jersey litigation affords. A wooer in the last stages of senility, a sharp widow, a cupning New-York mistress, with the money and the false set of teeth-here are all the materials for a comedy like those of Congreve or Wycherly. We speak of the coarseness of the age in which these were written, but can we be perfectly sure of the super-refinement of our own? The world's stock of human nature is not by any means exhausted.

Eighty years have passed since the metallic tracors of Dr. Elisha Perkins acquired their sudden and hort-lived fame. No less than 5,000 cures of rheumatism and similar disease were said to have been effected by the use of those two small pieces of metal-probably one was brass and the other steelwhich were slowly drawn in a downward direction along the skin over the seat of pain. The influence was supposed to be magnetic or electrical. But when similar cures were effected with sticks of wood painted so as to pass for metal, the whole effect was scribed to the power of imagination, and the tractors were dismissed to ignominy. There is a chance now that the invention may be again received with favor. Prof. Charcot, assisted by M. Burq, has been making experiments at the Salpétrière, which seem to show that where, as in hysteria, a part of the body becomes insensible to pain, the sensibility can be temporarily restored by the outward application of pieces of metal. With some patients only gold will serve this purpose; with others, only zine; with thers again, only copper. The effect is produced throughout a space of 5 or 10 centimeters above and below the place of the metal, and lasts for a day. It

pain was a result of softening of the brain. On one occasion Dr. Charcot wished to show some of his friends that hysterical patients are insensible to pain on one side. To illustrate this, he passed a long needle into the arm of such a patient. She uttered a frightful cry of pain. Upon inquiry it was found that M. Burq had been applying a metallic disk to her arm a few hours before. The sneering lines of Byron will be recalled:

Look at the wonders as they pass:

The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, gas It was long since noted that three out of the four wonders" have turned out as discoveries of the highest value. If the tractors should be resuscitated in medical practice, the sneer will have been wholly

We are to have beautifully clean streets at last; that is, if the sweepers do their duty and follow their instructions. Foremen, inspectors, and gangmen are to be rigidly held to responsibility, for the Police Commissioners have passed a series of very comprehensive resolutions. Every negligent employe is to be reported by the foremen or gangmen. Indolence is not to be endured in the sweepers. Neither is negligence. Neither is physical incapability of sweeping. Neither are half-empty carts. The dumps are to be good substantial dumps, and not semi-dumps nor "doleful dumps," nor anything of the kind. In addition to this the foremen of the wards shall keep a strict eye upon the removal of the heaps and see that their locality is left broomclean. Foremen, gangmen, cart-drivers, sweepers are to be diligent. Neither are they, during working hours, to eat in any eating house nor drink in any drinking house, however hungry or thirsty they may be. All of which is very satisfactory. These are excellent rules; and the streets being in a by no means clean condition, now is the opportunity of doing something. Are we sure now of decently clean streets? Well, we will say that we are as sure as good resolutions can make us. No doubt the intentions of those in authority are also good, but we know a place which is paved with good intentions. We will give our opinion of the working of the resolutions at some future time. At present it would be unsafe to prophesy.

Several hundred persons have been dismissed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the very good reason that there is no work for them to do, whereupon the comical suggestion comes from Washington that the Government ought to make work for them by transferring to the capital the engraving, &c., now done for the Treasury Department by the bank-note companies in New York. This, it is urged, would "encourage honest labor at home, advance the business prosperity of the city." and only cost \$22,000 a year more than the present system. Then there would be \$22,000 thrown away. But apart from the question of cost, the now, according to Democratic authority, is that the theory of this proposal is radically ridiculous. The business of the Government is to govern, while honest labor takes care of itself according to the ordinary laws of trade.

### PERSONAL.

The Hon, Auberon Herbert presided at the Cooperative Congress which was held this year at Leiester. Thomas Hughes also took part in the proceed

Major Green Clay Goodloe, a relative of ireen Clay Smith and Cassius M. Clay, has just been narried to Miss Beck, daughter of Senator Beck of Ken-

Mr. Austin, the writer of the American Centennial letters to The London Times, has suddenly been summended to Europe by its editor, and will be sent to write letters from the seat of war in the East. Mr. R. R. Springer, the founder of the

Music Hall in Cincinnati, has received from citizens of that town a gorgeous testimonial picture, showing his own portrait surrounded by muses, cupids, harps, and music. Messrs, Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, r., sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas, are now living in the western part of North Carolina. The young Stephen

is studying law with Chief-Justice Pearson of that State. If is said to be a young giant intellectually, and an elo-

Miss Ransom, the artist who painted Gen Thomas's pertrait, has an order to paint all the Presidents and their wives for a Floridian, who at his death will leave them to some State institution. The portraits will be certed from the best originals, and the artist will receive \$10,000 for the whole.

Mr. George Francis Train's latest proclamaion is to this effect: "The more I see of the people the less I like them. To be conscious of silently floating into the Maelstrom of Fate without the power of resistince produces a strange sensation. Some unconquerable destiny influences my action. The changes going on it my nature vary with the elements. I am as inconstant as the weather and never know my mind two minutes in Miss Winnie Howells, the fourteen-year-old

daughter of the editor of The Atlantic, is a poet as well as her father; her first publication, a sonnet, will soon one Hay annt Miss Annie Howells, who is also : ciever writer, is about to be married to M. Achille Frechette, a French-Canadian lawyer now connected with the Government at Ottawa. Mr. Howells's eldest elater is said to have also excellent literary taste, and has written several good dramas. The Hon. John A. Kasson, who is to suc-

coed Gen. Cushing as Minister at Madrid, is a native of Vermont and in his fifty-sixth year. He went West early in life, and after practicing law in St. Louis he removed to lows, where he took a prominent part as a Republican u State politica. He was First Assistant Postmaster General for about a year in President Lincoln's Adminis-tration, and has been twice abroad to negotiate postal conventions. He has served four terms in Congress, and was five years in the Joya Logislature.

Prince Lubomirski is a Russian gentleman who was formerly page to the Emperor Nicholas, and who has written many lively sketches of Russian character. In one of these he relates how the Czar sickened and died of grief on becoming aware of those gigantie frauds which so powerfully contributed to the defeat of his armies at Sebastopol. He had ordered, for example, the construction of a vast hospital, and had month after month forwarded immense sums for its completion; but when he dispatched an aid-de-camp to see how the sick

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, who has been instrumental in creating the present Oriental crists, is described by a friendly hand as a model diplomatist Politic and clever, he knows how to make himself agree able to all parties, in order to secure for himself the greatest advantage. At the very moment when, with regard to Turkey, he represents himself as its well-meaning friend, who could readily come to an understanding if his stubborn subjects did not prevent him, he also knows how to cleverly persuade the European courts that he will follow their counsels; and thus the circum-stance happens that many a great Power imagines that it directs perty Montenegro, while without any question it is obliced to give way to the Principality and accede

King Victor Emanuel is most cruelly described by a correspondent of The Pilot of Boston, who does not eredit that potentate with a single personal charm. A large heavy face, with thick bull neck, which his shirt collar seems compressing to suffocation; huge bushy mustaches which spread across both sides of the face almost to the ears, and which are dry and lusterless from hair-dye; pale, grayish-blue, watery eyes; a thick little pug nose turned up at the tip, and tinted hair cropped pug nose turned up at the tip, and thited hair cropped close to the skull like a prize-fighter's, constitute the prominent features that strike your attention at the first glance. As you examine him more closely, you find he is thickly built, that his hands are purplish-red in color, and fat and podgy, like those of an overgrown baby. His face is thoroughly animal, and almost wholly devoid of intellectual character.

Mr. Emerson has been repeating at the Old South his old lecture on Boston. He is reported to have looked uncommonly well, was dressed in black, and read his lecture from a very large MS. "The words," said he, which one boy speaks to another on the street, 'I'm as good as you are!' embody the principle of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, which lies at the bottom of Ply mouth Rock and Boston stone. Moral values, under this system, became money values. The people had hearts and souls, and stood by their principles and down to the time of Abner Kneeland, their descendants have maintained the father's characteristics. House reuts in early days were higher in Boston than elsewhere; for people felt that there would be sure to be something going forward before the year was out. There was always a moving principle—a primum mobile—in Boston." LIVERPOOL, April 18 .- The Courier says:

Mr. Gladstone's health is causing his family anxiety, and medical men advise him to go abroad."

QUEBEC, April 18.-It is understood that the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, at the close of the session, will be named as a commissioner for the settlement of the Alaska

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 18.-Ex-President

Grant and family arrived here this evening from the West and are the guests of the Hon. J. D. Cameron. They will remain several days.

VIENNA, April 18 .- The Emperor of Austria as written a letter to the Archduke Albert, comm in-chief of the army, congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the military service. The Archduke Albert to-day received the representatives of the army, and in reply to their congratolations urged them to maintain the old-time spirit of the Austrian army, for with that victory would never fail them.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Tweed is a more fascinating letter writer

than Packard. "The South" as a distinct element in American politics will disappear with the so-called governent of Packard.

Mr. Packard is too modest. He aspires only to the Vice-Presidency, when he has just as good a chance for the Presidency.

There seems to be a good deal of unnecessary ferment about the Speakership. Mr. Clerk Adams will probably elect the Speaker himself.

The latest proposition is for the Republicans

him Speaker; the author of the plan does not seem to be a joker, either. A piece of important news, with a slight flavor of owlishness about it, is thus furnished by The Boston Herald: "A man who knows Hayes well tella us

he will veto the Texas Pacific subsidy should Congress "The force is to be reduced to a business basis," say the Washington dispatches. Now a business basis is a proper sort of a basis for the force to be re

duced to, but what business had the force to get on any other sort of basis f This is melancholy. Democratic newspapers which have been most indecent in charging the Presi dent with obtaining his office by fraud are now ridiculing

the quo warranto proposal, and are calling Mr. Tilden "Pretender" and "Sam." Gov. Connor is as good as reëlected Governor of Mame. There is absolutely no opposition to his renomination, and of course his election is merely going through the motions. This is as it should be. He has been an excellent Executive.

When the Last Ditchers have ratified their treaty with the impracticables and joined forces against the Administration, there will be a pretty quarrel be tween Toombs and Wendeli Phillips as to who shall be gonfalonier of the consolidated host.

The Ohio inflationists are preparing to raise the issue of resumption in 1879. They are already telling the President be will not dare attempt it. They ought to know by this time that the President is not the sort of man to be builted out of his pledges.

The Whig party has at last got one foot

out of the grave, for it has an organ. The Washington Nation says the breath of life is already in the old organization, and that the membership already numbers tene of thousands. Consequently it labels itself the "humble champion of the new Whig party," and asks for sub-scribers. The principal trouble with the President

spectacle of his "disrupted" party has frightened him into inaction. Packard wishes there was a little more action, too. It is a cursous and valuable fact that the carpet-baggers and Democrats agree that the grand final explosion of the Republican party will take place within 20 days. The Southern Democrat who contemplates an alliance with the Republicans on the question of

Speaker is solemnly implored by his Northern brethren to devote himself to a study of the story of one Benedict Arnold. There is a delightful flavor of freshness about this suggestion, yet it is burely possible that the shade of the unhappy Benedict had been invoked for a similar duty once or twice before. Mr. Packard does not care for himself, nor for

the claims of individuals, so he says, but he wants to know if the American people are willing to see a State Government overthrown by domestic violence. Mr. Packard thinks this would be a bad precedent. Other people think that a very depressing precedent is that of State Government which can't take care of itself, which does not derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, because it has no powers and doesn't govern anybody, and which is only prevented by a ring fence of Federal constables from jumping out of the windows of the St. Louis Hotel and running away in a

The chances for the election of a Republican Speaker are not so brilliant as to warrant the consternsion manifest in the Democratic ranks. While the more influential portion of the Southern journals cordially sup port the President's policy, they do not favor an alliance with the Republicans on the Speakership. As The Rickmond Whig puts it: "We have faith in the indications of good feeling for the South so far shown by the new Adninistration, and we mean to defend Mr. Hayes as a patriot above party as long as he goes on as he is going in his conduct toward our Southern people. But notwith-standing this, we insist upon a Democratic organization for the House, and the election of Sam Randall as

Mr. Tweed follows the example of the Electoral Commission in removing the bun of secrecy from his deliberations and publishing them to the world. It is simple justice to Mr. Tweed to say that the appounce ment of his work has aroused popular interest more profoundly than did that of his august cotemporaries. be Proceedings of the Electoral Tribunal may of Mr. Tweed. But the Proceedings of Mr. Tweed will come more closely home to the business and bosoms a a great many practical statesmen, and will undoubtedly convey to the general reader a large amount of usefu and juicy information.

Somehow or other this world of ours has kept spinning forward as usual ever since the Literary Bureau came to a sudden and total collapse, and we have advanced so far into the nineteenth century that the touching letter of the Hon. C. F. to the Hon. S. J., which yesterday tried to illumine cotemporary history, read like a fragment of correspondence between twin moundbuilders. But who dag it out? Did Mr. Tilden publish it to resuscitate the memory of Mr. Adams, or did Mr. Adams publish it as a post-mortem testimonial to Mr. Tilden, or did these prehistoric statesmen coalesce and publish it in glorification of the late firm? And if Mr. Adams was inspired to "seize" the 5th of March as the appropriate time for giving a character to himself and to Mr. Tilden, why didn't somebody "selze" an earlier day for letting the world know something about it! I the Reunion party making such prosperous headway that the dry bones of all the political fossils in the country feel called upon to rattle up in windrows to block the way?

# GENERAL NOTES.

A number of young Frenchmen undertook to sincke and jest at a midnight mass on Chrismas eve in a parish church, near Tours. One of them selzed a burning taper and set it under the chair of a pions gentleman who was absorbed in his devotions. For these and other eccentricities they have been recently sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from a fortuight to a month.

Two bodies, tightly fastened together with a strong cord, were taken from the Scine at Rouen three weeks ago. A young man whose father was rich had been so injudicious as to fall in love with a work-girl, pretty, simple, and low-born. A letter found in the pocket of the young man's coat told the tragic story in a single sentence: "Our parents would not allow us to marry, and we resolved to perish together in order that we might not be separated in Paradise."

The Government has been relieved from the expense of printing special postage stamps for the use of the various departments. Official matter is now sent in envelopes on which are printed the words "Official Business," and the name of the department and bureau whence transmitted; and it is made a misdemeanor, with a penalty of \$300, for any one to use such enveloues for other than strictly official business. Ex-Postmaster Horatic King suggested this change, and at the request of Senator Hamlin prepared the bill, sub-stituting a sensible for a senseless system. Jerusalem cannot be regarded as an important

manufacturing center, masmuch as its leading industry is olive wood carving. The chief manufacturer of souvenirs recently informed a correspondent of The London Times that he could not find employment for his workmen; the market was overstocked and the number of pilgrims very small. The German colonists are increasing in number and influence. In Jerusalem they have opened the ruins of the great hospice of the Knights of St. John. They have established a colony at Cuifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and have organized a service of small carriages from Jaffa to Jerusalem. They are also constructing a carriage way from Carmel to Nazareth.

In Paris hanging is the most popular mode of suicide, and drowning comes next; in London one is as fashionable as the other, and throat-cutting, which is seldom practiced in Paris, ranks third; in New-York poisoning is the favorite form of self-murder, and shooting is the second choice, with hanging, throat cutting, and drowning further down in the list. A sensations form of suicide very common in France and very rare in England and America is jumping from public buildings. Charcoal-burning is also a favorite mode of death in Paris. During 1876 there were 298 cases in London. 915 in Paris, and 150 in New-York. The death-rate from suicide in proportion to population is double in New-York what it is in Loudoh. As every other person who kills himself in this city is of German parentage,